tises vigorously and liberally. Advertising is truly the life of trade. All enterprising and

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

And There's Lively Music in the Air Over the General Revenue Bill.

A LONG, EARNEST DEBATE,

Ending in the Adoption of Several Important Provisions.

HENRY HALL AS THE MODERN SHYLOCK.

The Constitutionality of Some of the Amendments in Question-The Advantages of Manufactories-Beaver Falls and Its Prosperity-Some Immense Profits in Corporations-The Dangerous Competi-Favor Natural Gas Companies-Fear of n 3-Mill Tax Keeping Out, if Not Driving Out, Manufacturers-The Agony

Not Yet Over.

A long session of the House yesterday failed to complete the second reading of the general revenue bill. The twenty-second session was completed and a vote taken on the last amendment to that section. There was a general disposition not to squeeze corporations too severely, although Henry Hall, of Mercer, was dubbed a Shylock for his persistent attempt to get his pound of their flesh.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 HARRISBURG, March 12 .- The hands on the dial of the clock of the House of Representatives described a straight line, indicating 6 o'clock P. M., just as the vote was taken on the amendment to the last proviso of the twenty-first section of the general revenue bill. The amendment was the joint work of several minds, but in its final form was the product of the brain of Mr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, a genial gentleman who, during the course of the debate, referred jokingly to Hon. Henry Hall, of Mercer, as the Shylock who was after the pound of flesh of the manufacturing corporations

Mr. Hall laughed at this, and maintained a good-humored though determined front during the trying three hours of the afternoon session, ably aided in meeting the objections of the opposition by Hon. Samuel M. Wherry, of Cumberland, and materially assisted by Corporation Clerk Glenn, of the Auditor General's office, who sat by both morning and afternoon, fairly round-shouldered with information for the benefit of the inquiring minds.

The Ball Started Rolling.

The Revenue bill was the special order for 11 A. M., and from that time until 1:15 e'clock in the afternoon held the floor, with the exception of the very few minutes at 12 o'clock required to pass finally the Theater Æxit bill and send it to the Senate for concurrence. Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia started the ball rolling with a failure to change the reading of the clause subjecting to taxation "all mortgages, all moneys owing by solvent debtors, bond or judgment," He said promissory notes were made only for a short time, not in excess of 90 days, and thus much of this form of indebtedness would escape taxation, the only promissory notes likely to be returned being those in existence when the assessor was on his rounds. Mr. Hall thought it a good idea to catch it even then.

Tacked on After a Fight.

Dr. Neff, of Fayette, succeeded, after a hard fight, in having a proviso tacked to the first section of the bill, to the effect that in making assessments a man who is both a lender and borrower be taxed only on his net loan. For instance, if he lends \$10,000 and borrows \$7,000 he shall be taxed on but

Mr. Hall thought this opened a wide door for fraud, but the House wasn't afraid of it. Work on the first section was concluded with the attempt of Mr. Losey, of Tioga, to kill the proviso exempting building and loan associations from taxation. He was ably seconded by Mr. Lyttle, of Huntingdon, but the House was against them by a large majority, though the gentlemen strenuously asserted that the exemption was unconstitutional.

Mr. Hall was with the opposition on this point, and voted with it, though, as the champion of the measure, he felt compelled to say that the sum that would be secured by levying a tax on these associations was so insignificant as to make the matter not worth considering.

One of the Able Speeches.

Mr. Jones, of Allegheny, made an able speech on the side of the constitutionality of the exemption, aided by Mr. Rose, of Cambria, and several others. Mr. Jones took the ground that they might be exempt as benevolent institutions, and that at all events it was perfectly proper for the Legislature to divide corporations into classes and exempt from taxation such as it saw fit.

Dr. Neff's amendment and a verbal one offered by Mr. MacDonald, of Lackawanna, were the only ones adopted during the consideration of this section, though a number were offered.

There was little or nothing to mar the harmony of the proceedings from this point until section 17 was reached. On section 16 Mr. Fow objected to the proviso that in consideration of the return of one-third of the State tax to the counties "no claims shall be made upon or allowed by the Commonwealth for abatements, tax collectors' commissions, extraordinary expenses, uncollectable taxes, or for keeping a record of judgments and mortgages."

Recompense Sufficient. Mr. Hall soon convinced the House that no county was likely to lose more than 10 per cent of the tax at any time, and would therefore be amply recompensed.

Mr. Burdick, of McKean, came to the front with amendments to section 17 and was still fighting for them when the House took a recess until 3 o'clock, by which time a compromise had been made. The section provides that counties must pay over all taxes imposed on personal property to the State Treasurer on or before the second Monday of August, with a 10 per cent penalty for taxes remaining unpaid the second Monday of September. Mr. Burdick argued that in some counties tax duplicates were not ready until the 1st of May,

and as collections couldn't be lawfully enforced until six months after the collector's notice, injustice would be worked to counties in many cases. His view was considered so reasonable that the section was so amended thus:

How it Reads Now. Counties shall pay to the State Treasurer such sums as are collected by the second Monday of September, and complete pay-ment shall be made by the second Monday in November. No penalties shall be attached until after the second Monday in the

succeeding January.

When section 21 was reached the band began to play in earnest. This is the section that imposes a 3 mill tax on the capital stock of corporations, companies, joint stock associations and limited partnerships. As it left the hands of the Anditor General it provided for no exemptions whatever. In the Ways and Means Committee a proviso was added exempting from this tax such corporations, joint associations and limited partnerships as are chartered for the manufacture of iron and steel, cotton or woolen goods, and engaged exclusively in such manufacture.

As soon as the section was read Mr. Dravo, of Beaver, got the floor and offered tion of the South-No Disposition to an amendment making the exemption apply to all corporations, etc., etc., organ-ized exclusively for manufacturing, except brewing companies, gas companies, electric light companies, steam heating companies, fuel companies, oil companies and companies for the jarring or preserving

Advantages of Manufactories.

In support of his amendment Mr. Dravo pictured the advantages of manufacturing institutions to localities in which they are located, and directed the granger attention to them as makers and establishers of home markets. He also pictured the benefits of co-operation, and explained to the House that the co-operative efforts of workingmen would be seriously hampered by the imposition of a 3-mill tax, which individual manufacturers would escape. Because of this he characterized this section of the bill as a measure in favor of capitalists like the Vanderbilts, and would vote against the bill, if unamended as he desired it, on the ground that it was an unjust and unholy

discrimination against workingmen. Mr. Dravo also talked about the prosper ity of Beaver Falls, due entirely to manufactories, and told Mr. Hall the investments there probably amounted to \$500,000. A Change of Base.

Mr. Hall offered a substitute for Mr. Dravo's amendment, striking out the whole exemption provision. In supporting it he directed attention to the fact that the unholy provision to which Mr. Dravo objected had no stronger advocate in 1887 than the gentleman from Beaver. He read a letter written then by Mr. Dravo and his constituents, strongly justifying his action and using the Constitution to prove himself right. Mr. Hall made the point of unconstitutionality against exemption, and directed the attention to the Supreme Court's decision on Fox's appeal to support his position. He further declared the exemption an unjust discrimination, even if constitutional. On the half million investment at Beaver Falls | Committee this evening, in favor of the bill the tax would be but \$1,500 a year. On the \$150,000,000 invested in manufacturing corporations in the State it would be \$450,-000 and he didn't think such a tax would hurl them down to ruin. It didn't in 1885, when the revenue from this source was

Profits Out of Proportion.

said, within a few miles of Harrisburg, paid 100 per cent per annum. Another in the city paid 70 per cent. One mining corporation in Clearfield county paid 240 per cent and another mining concern could be named that paid 600 per cent. A 3-mill tax was not likely to ruin these. Manufacturers had been here pleading for cooperations because of the opportunities they offered workingmen to become proprietors, but they could not answer how many had taken advantage of the co-operation law. They could not even say that 5 per cent had done so, but promised if manufacturing corporations were exempt the path of the workingmen would be strewn with roses. But said Mr. Hall, we don't want to know about the future: we want to

know about the past, The gentleman then gave some facts about State taxes in other States: New York taxes the real estate of manufacturing corporations two and nine-tenth mills; Illinois levies a tax of 30 cents on the \$100 of both real and personal property; California 56 cents on the same; Indiana taxes capital stock in the hands of individuals for all State and local purposes; West Virginia taxes real and personal property 35 cents on every \$100; Ohio assesses a tax of two and nine-tenths mills on real estate. Yet gentlemen try to frighten us into believing our manufacturers will emigrate to these States

to escape taxation. Representing Only the State. "We are here," declared Mr. Hall, "t represent the Commonwealth, and not special interests, and we represent people who can

not send men here to lobby In concluding, Mr. Hall asked why cap talists formed corporations, and answered by declaring it was to obtain special privileges, such as the limiting of their liabilities, and that their institutions might have perpetual legal existence. Because they enjoyed such special privileges, the tax on

them was just. The arguments of Mr. Dravo and Mr. Hall fairly represent the sentiments of each side to the controversy. Some of the gentlemen on the side of the exemption tried to argue that in the intention of the Constitution individual manufacturers and corpora tions were subjects of the same class. When however, Mr. Lytle, of Huntingdon, called attention to the fact that there are 50 lawyers in the House, and invited any one of them to declare exemption Constitutional there was no response. "William Black stone, of Pennsylvania, stand up," said Mr. Lytle, but William didn't stand.

Competition of the South. Mr. Kauffmann talked about the competi tion of Alabama, which can deliver pig iron in Philadelphia at \$13 a ton and make a profit of \$1 50 on it, while it cannot be made in Pennsylvania for less than \$14 a ton. Youngstown also can ship to Phila-delphia, owing to the low railroad rates, chesper than Philadelphia can manufacture. He declared the revenues were in good shape, but the expenditures were too large, because some one wanted to pay off the State debt too fast. Must our industries, he asked, be taxed out of existence because of this? There would have been no war, he declared, had every one in this country owned a Government bond.

Walk twitted Mr. Hall because he hadn't made his revelations concerning the enormous profits of manufacturers while talking tariff on the stump last fall. Had he done so, said Mr. Walk, Cleveland would

them out. He didn't think the State's natural resources a sufficient offset.

Pointed Out With Pride. Mr. Rose, of Cambria, and Mr. Brown, of

Mr. Rose, of Cambria, and Mr. Brown, of Lawrence, pointed with pride to what manufacturers had done for their sections, and stood with them because of it.

An amusing feature of the debate occurred when Mr. Bliss asked the privilege of interrogating Mr. Lytle. "Go ahead," replied that gentleman. "It's an easy way to get information, but it isn't the way I get mine." Later, Mr. Lytle, referring to a statement that a Kentucky firm had been induced to go to Ohio by an offer of \$20,000, said there were people and corporations in said there were people and corporations in Kentucky and elsewhere who would go to the devil for \$20,000.

In a concluding speech, Mr. Hall said, in reply to Mr. Jones, of Allegheny, that it was conceded the State had the power to classify corporations for purposes of taxa-tion, but not for exemption. "Do you want," he inquired, "to vote for a law that you know to be unconstitutional?"

Drave to the Front Again. Mr. Drave then came to the front, and in a pleasant speech justified his change of opinions in two years by comparing himself to the Supreme Court and other wise people. When Mr. Hall's substitute for Mr. Drave's when Mr. Hall's substitute for Mr. Dravo's amendment came to_a vote, he and Mr. Taggart demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was 92 for exemption and 73 against. Several exemption amendments were offered after this in the form of amendments to Mr. Dravo's amendment or as substitutes. Mr. Hickman, of Chester, wanted the value of a manufacturing coveration's real exists. Hickman, of Chester, wanted the value of a manufacturing corporation's real estate subtracted from the value of its capital stock and the remainder taxed. Mr. Jones, of Allegheny, wanted to exempt mining corporations. Dr. Walk was willing to exempt distilleries and breweries, because he thought they would be wiped out anyhow in June. Finally, after Mr. Patterson had called Mr. Hall a shylock and talked of New Jersey's liberality his amendment was adopted, and the House adjourned, after continuing the special order on second reading to-morrow. ing to-morrow. SIMPSON.

SOME APPROPRIATIONS.

Large Sums for Charitable and Educational Institutions.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, March 12,-The House Appropriations Committee adjourned at midnight, having been in session four hours. The time was consumed considering Philadelphia bills. Appropriations amounting to \$155,000 were recommended for Philadelphia charities, and \$75,090 for the Lock Haven Normal School for new buildings. A sub-committee favorably recommended to the general committee, an appropriation of \$15,000 for a hospital at New Castle. Representative Brown, of Lawrence, has worked hard for this, and his labors are on the point of being crowned with success.

One hundred and eight thousand dollars is the sum appropriated for the Pennsylvania State College, instead of the \$403,000 asked for improvements, etc.

WANT TO GET THEIR MONEY. Retail Merchants Paying Attention to a Bill-

Collecting Scheme, FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1 HARRISBURG, March 12 .- Representatives of the State Merchants' Retail Association appeared from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Scranton and other cities of Pennsylvania before the House Judiciary providing for the collection of debts in-curred in the purchase of the necessary sup-

The bill provides for the attachment of wages, 5 per cent of any claim against a debtor a week, providing the amount doesn't exceed 10 per cent of the wages carned. The committee has taken no action on the

TO MAKE THE PINES ALIKE.

A Bill Introduced Making All Sabbath Brenkers Equal. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, March 12 .- In the House

bills were introduced to-day as follows: Jones, of Allegheny-Fixing salaries of court nterpreters in counties between 500,000 and son 000 inhabitants at \$1,500 a year. Chalfant, of Allegheny-Making appropria-

tion of \$20,000 to St. Franciscus' Hospital, of Pittsburg.
Shiras, of Allegheny—To make uniform the ine for violation of the Sunday laws. A section in the act of 1855 imposes a fine of \$25 in he country of Allegheny for violation of the sinday laws and but \$5 in the other counties of the Section. Fow, of Philadelphia—To authorize the transfer of liquor licenses.

PASSED BY THE SENATE,

Boys Under 16 Mustn't Use Tobacco-A Public Morgne Bill.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, March 12-The Senate today passed bills prohibiting the sale of tobacco to boys under 16 years of age, and for the establishment of public morgues. On Senator Newmyer's motion was reconsidered by which the bill to validate assessments and reassessments to pay costs for local improvements was pas Allegheny offered an amendment which was adopted exempting second class cities from

the provisions of the act. All Liquor Bills Under the Ban.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, March 12 .- It is understood the sub-committee of Ways and Means will recommend to the general committee adverse consideration of all the liquor bills. These include bills providing for a board of excise commissioners, and fixing all liquor licenses in cities of the third class at \$300.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACE.

Indianapolis New Has a Double Set of Police Officers-The New Force is Democratic and the Other Republican-

An Appeal to the Courts. INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.-Indianapolis now has a double police force, two police headquarters, and nobody can tell how they will secure pay. The board organized under the bill passed by the Legislature met this morning and organized a police force. This force was selected last night, and includes a number of the officers of the old force. A part of the men reported and were sworn in and assigned to duty.

All the men sworn in arc Democrats, the Republicans of the old force declining to accept appointments under the new board. The patrolmen of the new board were instructed to avoid a clash with the old force, and were told to take their prisoners before a peace justice in ease the custodians of the spence justice in case the custodians of the station houses declined to receive them. During the day a conference was held by the attorneys of the old board and the Mayor and his counsel, at which it was decided that the old board should file an ancided that the old board should file an ancident of the conference of

he done so, said Mr. Walk, Cleveland would have been elected.

Mr. Bliss, of Delaware, agreed with Mr. Hall that the 3-mill tax would not drive out manufacturers, but asserted it would keep a demand for possession which was refused.

THE OFFICE MARKET

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889.

Little Movement in Pennsylvania Stock, Which is Stationary.

NAW WESTERN STATES LIVELY.

The President Cleaning House in a Rapid but Thorough Manner,

TO HAVE IT IN SHAPE FOR ELECTION.

He Also Makes an Opportunity for Railway Mall Service Removals,

In the office exchange at Washington, yesterday, Pennsylvania stock was quoted stationary, with little movement. Territories just made States were 'way above par. The pressure brought to bear on the President sent the latter stock up flying. The President has also extended the time at which the railway mail service goes under the provisions of the civil service law to May 1, in order to give a few weeks for removals of Democrats.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, March 12,-There was little movement in Pennsylvania officeseekers, to-day, stocks remaining about stationary. However, ex-Congressman Brumm decided to advance a point or two, and instead of the position of Third Auditor of the Treasury, strike for no less an office than Second Assistant Postmaster General. A large party from the northeastern part

of the State came in this evening to urge the appointment of Hon. William N. Reynolds, of Tunkhannock, for some office, not of the State, but more pretentious, but what it is they refused to divulge to-day, as they want to sound the powers that be before showing their hand to the public. Their mysterious actions created a deal of amusement among the correspondents, and the chances are that their course will result in their cause being laughed out of court. Mr. Reynolds is a handsome young fellow, about 35 years old, and the most popular hotelkeeper of the northeast counties.

AN ENERGETIC WORKER, He was the first Republican member of the State Legislature from his county, and was mainly instrumental in turning the county over from the Democrats to the Republicans. His companions claim that he has the backing of everybody in the Northeast for his mysterious office, and the signatures of all the high State officials and members of the Legislature. The most notable of those who accompany him are ex-Congressman Jedwin, of Wayne county, Congressman-elect Wright, of the same district, State Senator Newell, of Bradford, Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs Brown, Lewis B. Hall, of Towanda, law partner of Lieutenant Governor Davies, and quite a number of untitled individuals.

The importantnt features of the nomina-He was the first Republican member of

The importants features of the nomina-tions sent to the Senate by President Har-rison to-day is their clear indication that the Democratic officials are at once to be cleared out of the Territories of Washing ton, Montana and the two Dakotas, to the last man, that the elections and the other preliminaries of the erection of Territories into States may be under the management

following a change of administration.

WHAT HURRIED HARRISON. Much of the credit of hastening the mov ments of the President is due to the elo quence of General Harrison Allen, formerly Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylva nia, who will doubtless be one of the first United States Senators from North Dakota after the organization of that State. At least, the correspondent of THE DISPATCH was this evening positively assured he would be, by no less a person than the Hon L. B. Richardson, who was to-day nomi-nated for Secretary of State for North Da-kota. This afternoon Secretary Noble sent telegrams to Governor Church and Secretary of State McCormick, of Dakota, ac cepting the resignation of the former and

notifying the latter of his removal. McCormick is a young lawyer from Queens county, New York, who got the friendship of Cleveland and the office he now holds. He neglected to send in his resignation, and this evening is therefore carrying in his pocket the following curt telegram. which was shown to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH as an illustration of the vigor with which the administration is pro ceeding in Territorial matters:

WASRINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1889. Michael L. McCormick, Secretary, Bismarck, Dak You have been removed by the President from the office of Secretary of Dakota, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of your successor.

JOHN W. NOBLE.

ROOM FOR REMOVALS.

The Railway Mail Service Won't be Tied Up Before May 1. WASHINGTON, March 12,-The Pres ident to-day signed an order extending the time from March 15, 1889, to May 1, 1889 within which the railway mail service

This extension is made upon the representation of Civil Service Commissioner Lyman that the organization of the service could not be accomplished earlier than May 1.

shall be brought under the operation of the

civil service law and rules.

Some of the Smaller Loaves WASHINGTON, March 12.-The Presiden has appointed Jeremiah Sullivan to be Collector of Customs at Fort Benton, Mont., vice Thomas A. Cummings, whose term has expired; and Attorney General Miller has appointed John Cockrum, of Booneville, Ind., to be Assistant United States Attorney for the district of Indiana.

NOT DEAD, BUT GONE.

Missing Clergyman Phought to be California.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BOSTON, March 12 .- There is now good cause to believe that Rev. Charles H. Smith, whose disappearance was telegraphed all over the country, has not committed suicide. It has been learned that he drew \$1,200 from the bank on the Saturday that he left home. Out of this sum he paid a bill of \$900. Last week he expressed a great desire to go to California, and some of his friends think there is strong possibility that he started for the West during a moment of mental ab-eration. That is the only excuse that can be found for his act of taking such a sum of money from the bank.

The way in which Mr. Smith's hat was

cided that the old board should file an assume, alleging the bill unconstitutional.

It will take about three weeks to decide the question. It is probable that similar action will be taken to test the constitutionality in the couris of the bill which places the streets, alleys, lighting, water supply, etc., of Indianapolis in charge of a board selected by the Legislature and which was commissioned in the same manner as the Fire Police Board.

Chief Webster, elected by the new Fire and Police Board, says that he will make no belligerent movement but will wait the action of the authorities. He to-day made a demand for possession which was refused.

The way in which Mr. Smith's hat was placed on the bank of the river indicates that it was put there with the intention of being discovered, and that the card was placed conspicuously in the lining for the purpose of promptly calling attention to the identity of the owner. Whether it was placed there by Mr. Smith or by some other person is not definitely known, and if by Mr. Smith there is some doubt as to the motives which influenced him, although it is evident that the hat was placed near the Charles for the purpose of giving the impression that Mr. Smith's life has been lost in the river.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WET.

The Granite State Defeats Prohibition by Large Majority-Purty Lines Broken, But the Third Party Worked

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.-From the returns received at this city to-night there is no question that the anti-Prohibitionists have obtained a sweeping victory throughout the State, and the cold water men are dry and gloomy in consequence. It is impossible to give an absolute statement of the result, but everybody admits that New Hampshire people will not follow the ex ample of their Maine neighbors. It is an awful blow to the Prohibitionists.

They worked hard and were confident of victory. In many of the towns and cities prayermeetings were held from the hour of opening to the close of the polls, but while the temperance people were praying the anti-Prohibitionists were roping in the voters everywhere. The vote was smaller than was expected,

but those in favor of the legislation providing for prohibition deserted the ranks on all sides, and the Prohibitionists suffered an inglorious defeat. It wouldn't be strange if there was a two-thirds vote against, rather than for the amendment.

The result showed that party lines were badly broken. Republican strongholds rebadly broken. Republican strongholds re-turned majorities against the proposed amendment, and in Democratic cities gains were made by the Prohibitionists that were in advance of their expectations. So far as the cause of prohibition is considered, the result can hardly be regarded as anything but damaging, for the forcing of an expres-sion of popular sentiment failed to yield even the benefit of a moral effect that would have been realized by a majority vote. The question of license is now an open one, if the actual results hold up the indications presented to-night, a stirring canvass in

the actual results hold up the indications presented to-night, a stirring canvass in their behalf may be anticipated.

The only honest element, it is fair to say, that have been at work in this fight for prohibition are the third party Prohibitionists and the women. The support given the movement by the Republicans as a party was dictated solely by the hope and expectation of gaining party advantage. The votation of gaining party advantage. tion of gaining party advantage. The vote of to-day will, it is to be presumed, con-vince the third party that to accomplish any great results it must avoid any entan-

GOFF IS BEATEN.

Wilson Will Be Governor of West Virginia Indefinitely—The Federal Authorities the Only Chance-Carr's

Case Next. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 12.—Governor Wilson will continue to wield the gubernatorial power in West Virginia for an indefinite time to come, so far as General Goff is concerned, unless the Republican claimant shall take his case to the Federal authorities at Washington. In the Supreme Court this morning, before a full bench, an opinion was handed down denying the petition of General Goff and refusing the writ of mandamus asked for by him against Governor Wilson.

The announcement was made at an early hour that the opinion was ready, and when court was formally opened the portion of the anartment set apart for spectators was crowded to the limits. Governor Wilson into States may be under the management of the Republicans.

All of the men appointed to-day have been here for a week, and have met President Harrison frequently, and pleasantly, and the importance of a speedy change was so forcible on the President as to lead him to send in their nominations ahead of others which are usually the first to be attended to Wilson is therefore entitled to hold over until such time as the Legislature, the law-fully constituted authority, shall determine

The opinion was delivered by Judge Snyder. President of the Court, and was read with great deliberation. It was in no sense a surprise to anybody, both Republicans and Democrats anticipating the action of the court. An interesting phase of the situation, and one which is much com-mented upon this evening, is that Governor Wilson has the situation under his own control at present, except so far as he may be bothered by the legal proceedings insti-tuted by President Carr, which is thought will not amount to much. By failing to call the Legislature together Mr. Wilson will remain at the helm indefinitely, or until the action of a new Legislature; and he is thus enabled to thoroughly protect the claims of Judge Fleming against General Goff. In other words, unless General Goff has a case, Governor Wilson, by refusing to call the Legislature, can keep him out for 2 years to come, unless the Federal authorities interfere. . The Carr proceedings will be taken up at once by the court, but when an opinion will be had is very uncertain.

ILLINOIS WILL KICK

Against the Unloading of Javenile New York Paupers Out There. CHICAGO, March 12 .- A boy named Harry Loth, whose case is a type of many others, it would appear, was picked up on the street by a police officer and taken be-

fore Justice Woodman this morning. The boy is but 10 years old and lived in New York until recently. "This is only one of the numerous instances in which the New York Ald Society and the New York Juvenile Society have sent children to this city and abandoned them," said Officer Little, of the Humane Society. "A law now stands on the Illinois statute books, allowing the two New York societies to send us all the dependent children they pick up. The law was passed in 1861, when we did not have as many poor children of our own as we could care for.

A bill has been sent to Springfield restrict-ing old rules regarding dependent and pauper children, but it has not been intro-duced." The boy was committed to the county jail there to await advices from New York.

HELP FOR FOREIGN MISSIONARIES. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of th

Woman's Society at Chicago. CHICAGO, March 12 .- The annual meet ing of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society opened this morning in the Centennial Baptist Church with a large attendance of delegates. The morning was devoted to the consideration of reports from churches, bands and temple builders. This afternoon the solemn services incidental to the designation as a missionary of Miss Nora Gordon, of Atlanta, were formally opened. Miss Gordon is a colored girl wh as been appointed to work in Africa. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. R. J. Rundell; Vice President, Mrs. R. J. Barber; Secretary, F. K. Tracy; Treasurer, Miss M.

A SECOND BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Ten Women Claim to be the Wives of Colored Murderer. KANSAS CITY, March 12.-Hiram M Adams, a colored deputy constable, shot and fatally wounded Samuel Patterson, a colored barber, in a quarrel over a 50-cent dice game this morning. Patterson died this afternoon. Several hundred negroes visited Adams in his cell during the day, among them ten women, each of whem claimed to be his wife.

A HOT TIME AHEAD

Trouble Expected at the Miners' Inter-State Convention Which

MAY RESULT IN A GREAT STRIKE. Indiana Operators Demand That the Price of Mining Be

REDUCED TWENTY CENTS PER TON. Pennsylvania Operators Ready and Willing to Pay

the Old Scale.

The indications in the Miners' Convention at Columbus are very stormy. The Indiana operators demand a reduction in the scale of 20 cents per ton. This the miners will resist, and will be sustained by the Pennsylvania operators. Unless a compromise is effected a strike will probably

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] COLUMBUS, March 12 .- There is no disposition among the miners and operators for a fight. Both desire a peaceful settlement of their differences, though there are contin-gencies which threaten to precipitate serious troubles. These will probably develop in the joint convention to-morrow, if they come to the surface at all. There was some confusion in the convention at 5 P. M. The Pennsylvania operators did not arrive until 3 o'clock, and it was later when the Indiana delegation put in an appearance. The delay of the latter caused the announcement that there would be no meet-

ing, and this impression prevailed until 5 clock, when the operators assembled at the Board of Trade room, and notice was sent to the miners that there would be a short session. Alexander Dempster, of Pittsburg, Chairman, called the meeting to order. Patrick McBryde, secretary of the convention, apologized for not having his minutes of the Indianapolis meeting with him. A recess was then taken to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to give the scale com-mittee an opportunity to meet and if possi-

THE SCALE COMMITTEE. The Scale Committee consists of H. D.

The Scale Committee consists of H. D. Turney and H. L. Chapman, operators, and John McBride and W. T. Lewis, minera, of Ohio; M. E. Johnson and David Ingle, operators, and P. H. Penna and James McGoverns, miners, of Indiana; John Blythe and John D. Conway and Patrick McBryde, miners, of Pennsylvania.

The miners held a short session at Druid Hall, South Fourth street, this morning, these being some 50 delegates from the Union of Miners and Mine Laborers, the only organization recognized, present. T. W. Davis, National Vice President, presided. No action was taken, the time being occupied in the discussion of matters which will come up in the convention to-morrow.

come up in the convention to-morrow.

The Indiana operators, who were in the meeting at Indianapolis Monday and broke it up with their demands, are here, and promise to be the disturbers. At that meeting they decided that they must have a reduction for mining of 20 cents per ton and the proceedings of that meeting are to be laid before the convention to-morrow. A committee was appointed at Indianapolis

A FIGHT EXPECTED. The indications are they will make a desperate struggle for their demands as they are unanimous in their action. The Ohio and Pennsylvania operators look upon the demand as aimiv outrareous and will favor

If a strike results, as a failure of the present convention to accomplish anything, it will be on account of the stand taken by the Indiana operators, which is looked upon as unreasonable by the delegates from all other points. The Indiana and Pennsylvania operators are the most determined in their stand, and the Ohio operators want a reduction in price if they can get it peaceably, but will not go so far as to fail to do anything on that account. It is understood the miners of Indiana will accept no reduction.

The operators had a consultation this evening and endeavored to come to some agreement, but were unable to do so.

INSIST UPON A BEDUCTION. The Indiana men offered a resolution, asking that, in case the demands which they made were not accepted by the miners, that the inter-State agreement between the op-erators be dissolved. This was opposed by all the other operators, and the Indiana men threatened to go out of the convention to-morrow, and the probabilities are that it will result in a strike in the Indianapolis fields. The Scale Committee, learning of the differences between the operators, adjourned without accomplishing anything.

P. H. Penna, District President of the National Progressive Union for Indiana, who way at the Indianapolis meeting, is charged with duplicity by a member of the egislature of the State, who was also at the meeting. Penna to-night made it lively about the hotel corridors, and insisted that the operators were two-taced in their dealings, so far as that State is con-cerned, and he is succeeding in exciting nsiderable feeling against the operators of

Indiana. NOT VERY MUCH PROGRESS.

The Meeting of the Dressed Beef Convention at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, March 12 .- At the meeting of the dressed beef convention a permanent organization was effected and a number of resolutions introduced. Some of these were the subject of warm debate, but no action was taken. After receiving the report of the Committee on Rules, the convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It was rumored to-night that the Legislative Committee had reached the conclusion that it did not know what the convention wanted. Iormation was received as to the existence of a ceived as to the existence of a beef and pork combine or legislation to check the growth of dressed beef trusts, the existence of which the delegates were al-ready aware of. It is also claimed that dilatory tactics will be resorted to, and that little, if anything, will be accomplished to-

COLORED METHODISTS.

A List of the Clerical Appointments for This Vicinity.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 PARKERSBURG, March 12 .- The twentysixth annual session of the Washington onference, M. E. Church, colored, has ourned. Among the appointments read by Bishop Merrili were the following: Pittsburg, J.H. Watson; Allegheny City, G.W. Jenkins; Wheeling, R. A. Reed; Cumberland, J. L. Evans: Parkersburg, R. H. Robinson; Bellaire, A. D. Valentine.

THE STRIKE STILL ON.

No Change in the Struction of the Weaving Contest. FALL RIVER, March 12 .- The strike in

chich fully 9,000 weavers are taking part is unchanged. The manufacturers will make yarn for a while, and then if the situation does not improve the mill gates will be locked. This morning there were 1,000 looms in operation.

MASKED BURGLARS

Raid McClellandtown and by Torture Sor Bidden Heards of Money One Man' he Times Will Finish Its Case To-Excitement in the

Vicinity. UNIONTOWN, March 12.-Five daring obberies occurred last night in the vicinity of McClellandtown, nine miles from here. The first victim was J. Lilley, an enfeebled man, aged 63. He was seized at his house and tortured until he revealed the hiding place of his money, about \$28. His feet were roasted, and he was subjected to other horrible tortures. He had refused to get out of bed, and the fiends poured carbon oil

on it and set it on fire.

The house of Mrs. Kener, aged 50, who was alone with her grandchild, was next visited. The most diabolical work was was alone with her grandenlid, was next visited. The most diabolical work was perpetrated at the house of Joseph Anderson, who lives alone with his wife. He had \$35 in the house and-refused to surrender it until after the thieves had presented revolvers at the head of Mrs. Anderson, and threatened to blow her brains out, and saturated his ciothes with oil preparatory to setting a match to it. He then told where the money was. They secured it and departed for the house of Harvey Grove, into which they failed to gain entrance.

Thus foiled they riddled the window with bullets. Mr. Grove's grandson returned the fire and, it is believed, wounded one of them. They then retreated to the farm of Benjamin King, about four miles from here. There they secured a young bay mare. About 4 o'clock, shortly after the thieves had left, Mr. King's sons started on the trail of them. They were joined by a

thieves had left, Mr. King's sons started on
the trail of them. They were joined by a
number of excited farmers from McClellandtown, who had followed the party from
Grove's house. By occasional clots of
blood in the roadway the party arrived
here and was joined by Constable Chick
and Officer Pegg, who proceeded together in
scarch of the outlaws.

It is understood that the County Commissioners will offer a reward for the capture of
the outlaws. The country districts are ter-

the outlaws. The country districts are ter-ribly excited over the outrages. A number of parties are suspected, among them being a relative of two of the victims. The roba relative of two of the victims. The rob-bers were traced to Cool Springs, a place at the foot of the mountains. One of the sus-pected parties came into town to-day and bought a hat. A hat was found last night at the scene of the depredations which had a mask of brown paper muslin sewed in the lining. Detectives are at work on the case.

AN EDITOR KILLED.

Captain F. W. Dawson, of the Charlest News and Courier, Assassinated-An Excited City and Threats of Lynching the Mur-

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.-Captain F. W. Dawson, editor of the News and Courier and agent of the Associated Press of this city, was murdered this afternoon about 3:30 o'clock by T. B. McDow, physician of this city. It seems that Me-Dow, who is a married man and the father of a family, had been too intimate with a Swiss maid in Captain : Dawson's family, Swiss maid in Captain Dawson's family, and that Captain Dawson had visited McDow at his office to remonstrate with him.

Words and blows followed, and the encounter ended in McDow's shooting Captain Dawson through the heart. The murderer then locked up his office, and went out. Three hours later he surrendered him-self to the police authorities, and the body of the murdered man was found lying in McDow's office. The murder caused intense excitement, and there is talk of lynching. McDow is said to be the only doctor in this city who is not a member of the State Medical Society and has an unsavory reputation. He married, some years ago, the daughter of C. J. Ahren, a rich retired been asked to shadow him several times. The city is in a terrible state of excitement.

ANOTHER NEGRO EXODUS.

North Carolina is Being Deserted for the Wilds of Arkonsos. RALEIGH, N. C., March 12.—Southern the first of a series of suits to be brought agents moving negro families to Arkansas against the Times. are quietly but successfully at work. Their

operations are confined thus far to a few counties on the Raleigh lines near Goldsboro. The counties are systematically canvassed. Several thousand persons have already gone. Indications point to an extensive movement. Many large plantations are almost deserted. Negro drummers are paid \$5 for each family secured. The en-tire expense of transportation to Little Bock

Is paid by the agents.

The negroes say they are promised 40 acres of land, a brick house, a cow and \$1 50 a day for labor, and are told that corn sells for 19 cents a barrel and meat at one-quar-ter of a cent a pound. They know nothing of their destination. The removal is by families. Planters in the counties affected are greatly embarrassed at the loss of farm hands at the beginning of the planting sea-

A SEVEN MINUTE SESSION.

The Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvani Company Very Brief. PHILADELPHIA, March 12 .- The annua neeting of the stockholders of the Pennylvania Railroad Company was held to-day and goes on record as the shortest known in the history of the company. In exactly seven minutes from the time the Chairman announced the meeting open for business he announced it had adjourned. There was no speech and no question was asked and only the customary resolutions offered. The

attendance was small. William E. Lockwood, who speaks fo the English stockholders, and who generally breaks the monotony of the annual meetings by a long series of questions and many speeches, was silent to-day. A com-mittee of seven stockholders, after consultation with the President, will nominate a board of directors to be elected two weeks

THE LAWYERS WIN. The Grand Jury Ignores the Indictment Against Them.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, March 12 .- The grand jury heard further testimony yesterday on the charges by the Manhattan Elevated Roilroad Company that htigation is unlawfully pushed by lawyers in damage suits against the railroad. After a short session the test case which had been laid before the grand jury for consideration by an Assistant District Attorney was dismissed, and it is he h this case the prosecution of

others will be dropped.

There have been about 45 names of lawyers presented by the elevated railroad's counsel, but the case presented to the grand jury yesterday was said, on good authority, to be that of ex-Civil Justice Leo C. Dessar.

A PROMINENT SOUTHERNER DIES.

Hon. John A. Campbell, Confederate As sistant Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, March 12,-Hon, John A. Campbell, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and Assistant Confederate Secretary of War died at his home in this city, this afternoon, aged nearly 78.

He was born near Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., and graduated from the university of the State at the age of 15 with first honors, and afterward went to West Point.

PARNELL'S TURN NOW

THREE CENTS

Day and Sir Charles Russell

PEN WITH A GREAT SPEECH

d One of Them

Stevenson's Samoan Letter Causes a Debate in the House of Commons.

WAS ARRESTED BY ORDER OF HANNEN.

Attorney General Webster has announced that the Times case will probably be ended to-day. One witness testified yesterday that he had made false statements, and had been paid £115. This caused a sensation. An accountant gave the figures of the League's receipts and expenditures. The liber suits against the Times have been commenced.

LONDON, March 12.-Before the Parnell Commission to-day Attorney General Webster said that owing to to the illness of a witness he was unable to present necessary evidence with reference to the O'Kelly letters. He hoped that to-morrow he would be able to produce this witness and conclude

the case for the Times.

An accountant testified that he had examined the books of the Hibernian Bank, but was unable to trace the persons to whom the money on checks was paid or whence the checks came. Between November, 1879, and September, 1882, the League received £261,269 and paid out £261,276. The bunk refused to allow witness to examine its lodgement slips. The League paid to the Ladies' League £12,306, and to the relief fund £2,025, and dispursed £10,000 in the defense of prisoners.

TRACTIC VICTORS The witness further testified that he had examined the League's books: The total

examined the League's books: The total receipts in 1883 amounted to £11,009, of which America sent £1,000 and Australia and New Zealand £8,000. In 1884 the receipts were £11,503; in 1885, £18,000, and in 1886, £17,615. The National League's total receipts amounted to £100,613. Sir Henry James, counsel for the Times, applied for an order for the examination of Mr. Parnell's private account with the national bank: Mr. Parnell gave his assent to such an examination. to such an examination.

Mr. Coffee, a reporter from Cork, testified that he had made a statement to a police-man, who promised him that he should be paid beyond his greatest expectations. Wit-ness declared that statement was absolutely

false. This evidence created a sensation the courtroom.

Coffee further testified that he purposely made the statement which he gave to the policeman sensational because he knew it would take. He received £115 from the Times. Presiding Justice Hannen re-peatedly rebuked the witness sharply for contempt, and finally ordered him to be taken into custody. The commission then adjourned.

When the Times case is finished Sir Charles Russell will immediately begin with his speech for the defendants. He has been long preparing this, and it is confidently expected that it will be the most important address delivered this generation on the Irish question. His friends say it will consume at least a week. There is still the greatest difference of opinion as to what amount of evidence should be produced in rebuttal of the Times' witnesses. In fact, this will not be sattled until next week.

RUSSELL IS READY.

Mr. Henry Campbell, M. P., the private secretary of Mr. Parnell, has brought suit for libel against the London Times. The case has been set for a hearing, and the trial will probably take place in May. The suit is founded partly on the opening speech made by Attorney General Webster in the case of O'Donnell versus Walter, and partly on a leading editorial published by the Times on July 7 last. This suit is

STEVENSON ON SAMOA.

His Recent Letter Causes a Debate in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 12 .- In the House of Commons to-night the Government was questioned with reference to the statements made by the novelist, Robert L. Stevenson, writing from Hawaii, regarding the objectionable conduct of the German Consul.

Knappe, in Samoa.
Sir James Fergussen, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply, admitted that Mr. Stevenson's statements were correct, but he pointed out that Germany has since recalled the offending Consul. The Under Sec promised that papers covering the subject would be laid before Parliament.

NATALIE CAUSES A DUEL.

Two Members of the Government Will Fight Over Her Return. BELGRADE, March 12 .- The Recents are

opposed to the return of Natalie, while the Cabinet are disposed to favor her return. After a heated discussion on the subject today between M. Belimarkovies, one of the Regents, and M. Mihokovics, Chief of Staff, the latter challenged the former to a duel. M. Vassilevies has been sent to Yalta to induce Natalie to consent to an interview with her son at the frontier.

MADRID, March 12 .- The Government has received dispatches announcing the loss of the steamer Remus, which had a Spanish military expedition on board. The vessel was wrecked off the Phillipine Islands. Forty-two persons were drowned and 127

Forty-Two Persons Drowned.

Under Secretary of State, will represent Germany at the coming conference here concerning Samoa.

Germany's Representative Chosen.

BERLIN, March 12 .- Count Von Berchem,

CHINAMEN LEAVE TOWN. Many Celestials Leave Town and Matters

Are Now Penceful. MILWAUKEE, March 12.-The trial of the Chinamen charged with enticing little girls to their dens was concluded this morning after five children, whose ages ranged from 8 to 13 years, had been examined. The charges were borne out by the story of each witness, and the two heathens were held in \$5,000 bail each for trial at the next term of court.

They were escorted back to jall under guard of a large detail of police, and folguard of a large detail of police, and fol-lowed by a crowd of several hundred per-sons who yelled and jeered at them, but no violence was attempted. Aside from smash-ing the windows of a dozen laundries last night, and noisy threatening gatherings in the streets there has been nothing approach-ing violence. There are not more than 95 Chinamen in the city, and many of them have left town. There was no demonstrahave left town. There was no demonstration to-night, and no more trouble is ex-

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12 .- John C Klein, the Samoan correspondent, left fo